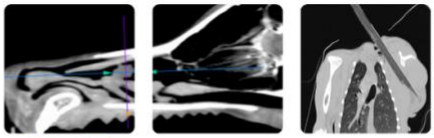

PATIENT

Nata Rodriguez

SPECIES

Canine

BREED

Yorkshire Terrier Mixed

SEX

Spayed Female

AGE

1 Year 7 Months

WEIGHT

4.5 Pounds

INTERPRETED BY

Sebastian Jawinski, German Board Certified Vet Specialist in Diagnostic Imaging

IMAGING PERFORMED BY

Jose L. Alvarado Bruno, CVT

HOSPITAL NAME

Veterinary Image Center

REFERRING VET

Dinelí Bras, DVM, MS, DACVO

INVOICE

36739

DATE

4/24/26

PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

Patient presented for evaluation of mydriasis and progressive vision loss OU noticed 2 weeks. Owner reports potential hyphema. Patient has a history of collapsing trachea, potential trauma 1 month ago after falling. Circling. Discussed with the owner possible intracranial pressure maybe due to hydrocephalia or other congenital abnormalities. I also discussed the possibility of an immune mediated optic neuritis likely due to GME. I recommended a CT Scan and a CSF Tap if increased intracranial pressure is not evident on CT.

Abnormal PE/Chem/CBC/UA Results: CBC --- unremarkable CHEM --- unremarkable Examination: Schirmer Tear Test OD/OS: 18/11 mm/min Tonometry OD/OS: 19/21 mmHg Menace: Negative OU PLR: Negative Direct and Consensual OU Eyelids: Normal OU Conjunctiva: Normal OU Nictitans: Normal OU Cornea: Normal OU Anterior Uvea: Normal OU Anterior Chamber: Normal OU Lens: Normal OU Vitreous: Normal OU Posterior Segment: Normal OU Optic Nerve: bulging? infiltrated ? Sclera: Normal OU Globe: Normal OU Orbit: Normal OU

COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC STUDY OF THE HEAD

The head shows a breed-expected brachycephalic formation with an aplasia of the frontal sinuses and the tentorium cerebelli as well as a thinned skull bone and shortened cranial vault. There is occipital dysplasia noted with herniation of the cerebellum. In addition to that severe dilatation of all ventricles is recognized with the right second ventricle being larger than the left one. The enlargement of the third ventricle leads to a caudal displacement/compression of the cerebellum in the tentorial area.

The soft tissues of the head and neck are inconspicuous. There are no signs of a pathologic enhancement.

COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC DIAGNOSIS

- Severe internal hydrocephalus
- Cerebellar herniation

INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

The images show a severe expansion/dilatation of all ventricles, leading to a deviation/displacement of the cerebellum and compression of the neurocranium, more on the right than on the left side. An obstructive lesion is not noted. With that, a congenital hydrocephalus is very likely. The fluid accumulation in the transtentorial region could represent a quadrigeminal cyst as well.

These findings do explain the reported patient's history, assuming an increased intracranial pressure with secondary compression of the brain and cerebellum. At least a predisposition for brain contusion/trauma is suspected. The transition from the head to the cervical spine is inconspicuous. Additional edematous lesions of the brain and cerebellum are possible.

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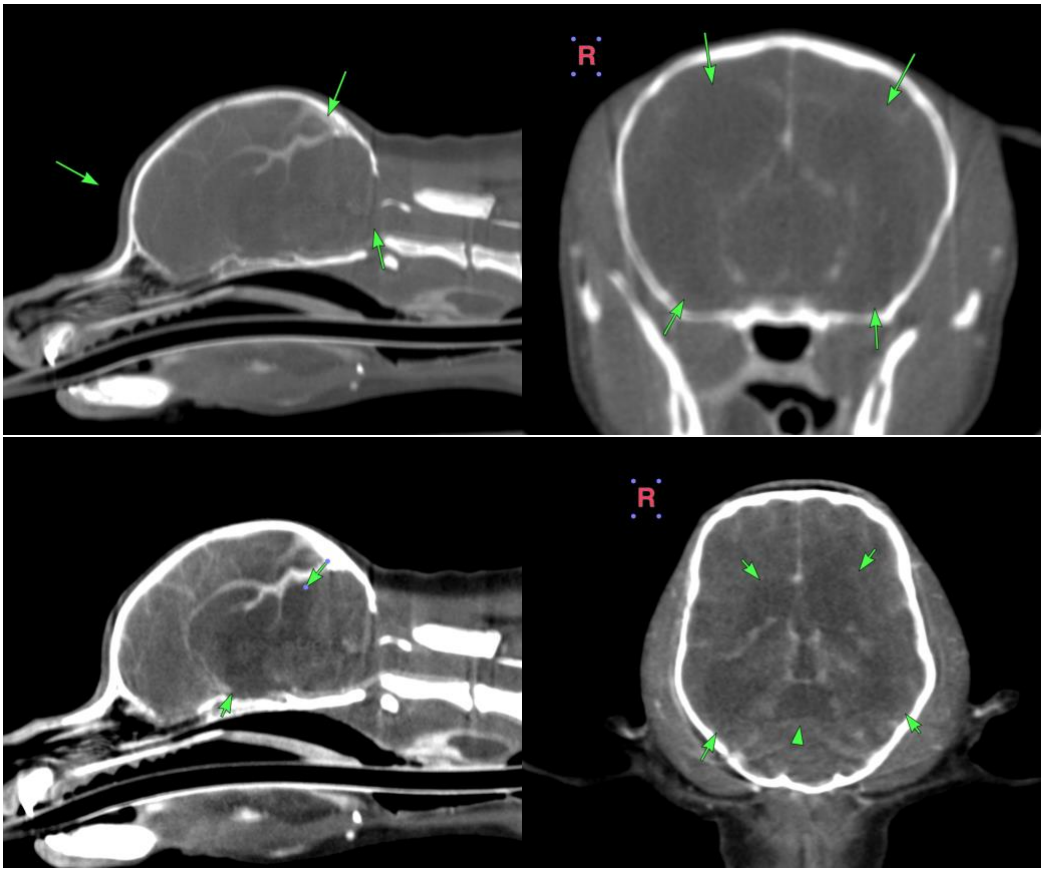

The information and recommendations provided are based on the images presented by the referring veterinarian/sonographer. No evaluation can be communicated regarding pathology that was not visible in the image/video clips provided.

Thank you for this referral. If the clinical or image interpretation does not parallel your findings or if I can be of any further assistance, please contact me.

Sebastian Jawinski, German Board Certified Vet Specialist in Diagnostic Imaging
info@sonopath.com